



FEED^{THE}FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative

Developing a Results Framework for the USG Food Security Policy and L'Aquila Pledge



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Presentation Objectives:

- ✓ Quick overview of FTF's M&E Priorities and Results Framework
- ✓ FTF Monitoring and Evaluation Tools
- ✓ Observations/lessons to share



Background on the Initiative

- FTF represents a \$3.5B pledge to address global food insecurity
- Integrated agriculture and nutrition approach
- Rome Principles
- Focus Countries chosen based on performance criteria





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The U.S. Government's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative

Whole-of-U.S. Government Partnership



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



MILLENNIUM
CHALLENGE CORPORATION
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA





FTF Strategic Monitoring and Evaluation Priorities:

- ❑ **Core indicators** integrated into USG country, regional global investments;
- ❑ **Evidence-based baselines/targets** for each indicator;
- ❑ FTF indicators consistent with **host country measures**;
- ❑ Support **local capacity to generate high quality statistical data** to track sector performance, food security trends;
- ❑ Use of **data** by policy makers, stakeholders to make informed reform and investment decisions;
- ❑ Additional resources for **rigorous impact evaluations** and **learning/sharing/application** platforms.

Feed the Future Goal: Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger

Indicators: *Prevalence of poverty & Prevalence of underweight children*

High Level Objective: Inclusive agriculture sector growth

Indicators: -Agriculture sector GDP
-Women's and men's incomes in rural households
- Empowerment of Women in Ag. Index

High Level Objective: Improved nutritional status esp. of women & children

Indicators: -Prevalence of stunted children
-Prevalence of wasted children
-Prevalence of underweight women

Improved agriculture productivity

-Gross margins per unit of land or animal of selected product

Improved markets

-Percent change in value of intra-regional exports of targeted commodities
- Value of incremental sales (farm-level)

Increased private investment in agriculture and nutrition-related activities

-Value of new private investment in agriculture sector or value chain
-% public expenditure on ag. and nutrition
- # of local firms/CSO operating sustainably

Increased agricultural value chain on- and off-farm jobs

-Jobs created by investment in agricultural value chains

Increased resilience of vulnerable communities and households

-Household Hunger Scale

Improved access to diverse and quality foods

-Dietary diversity for women and children

Improved nutrition-related behaviors

-Exclusive breastfeeding under six months

Improved use of maternal and child health and nutrition services

-Prevalence of maternal anemia

Programs and policies to support agriculture sector growth

AVAILABILITY

Programs and policies to increase access to markets and facilitate trade

ACCESS

Programs and policies to reduce inequities

STABILITY

Programs and policies to support positive gains in nutrition

UTILIZATION

Definition of Food Security



Priorities/Tools to support application of the RF strategy:

Data
Quality

Economic
Analysis

Baselines

Evaluation

Learning



Tools to support application of the RF strategy:

Data Quality

- USG to be strong advocate for investment agenda in strengthening national statistical systems/capacity; collection of sex-disaggregated data; in data use to inform policy, budget allocations, and program design.

1. USG strong supporter of **UN Global Commission to Improve Ag. Statistics**;
2. Member countries committed to develop **master plan to improve statistics**; Development partners (DPs) are called to align and support these plans;
3. Example: Bangladesh, Tanzania, and Ghana **pilot programs** for USG/FAO/others to improve coordination and capacity development in food security related statistical and analytical capacity.
4. USG using **donor platforms** to promote common indicator use and coordinate investment in local and regional statistical capacities



Tools to support application of the RF strategy:

Economic Analysis

- FTF Focus countries are requested to conduct ex-ante cost benefit analysis (CBA), beneficiary analysis (BA) and use of CGE modeling of planned investments to inform design choices, baseline data collection, target setting and source of learning.

1. Best application of economic analysis is during project design to **compare impact against approach choices**;
2. Effective tool to get everyone on the same page and launch project with **"eyes-wide-open"**;
3. Timing not always conducive – application on on-going/designed investments used to **validate/adjust assumptions and targets**;
4. **Takes time/resources/skills** – USG building in-house and local CBA/BA capacities;
5. Data needs for CBA/BA should **inform baseline surveys**;
6. Post-project CBA/BA **source of valuable learning**.



Tools to support application of the RF strategy:

Baselines

- FTF investments will set baselines against high level indicators (contribution and context) and project level indicators (attribution)
- Pop-based survey modules build on LSMS/DHS
- HH survey includes Empowerment of Women in Ag. Index
- Partner with local statistical institutions to extent possible.

1. **Establishes starting point.** Without evidence-based baselines and targets, monitoring system generates anecdotal stories;
2. Main objective: for missions to have **effective management tool** to guide maximum performance impact of dollars spent;
3. **Takes time/resources/capacity.** FTF requests mission to budget up to 10% of total FTF investment in M&E. Central funding for M&E remains robust as well.
4. FTF developed **pop.-based survey template** to be used by all FTF missions. Ability to compare/aggregate data.
5. Aim to **use national statistical institutions** – most are stretched to limits.



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The U.S. Government's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative

Indicator		Pop.-Based Module
1.	Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day	Module C: Household Roster and Demographics, Module D: Dwelling Characteristics, Module E: Employment and Labor Force Activities, Module I: Household Consumption Expenditure
2.	Per capita expenditures of USG targeted beneficiaries	Module C: Household Roster and Demographics, Module D: Dwelling Characteristics, Module E: Employment and Labor Force Activities, Module I: Household Consumption Expenditure
3.	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	Module P: Anthropometry and Anemia for Children
4.	Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age	Module P: Anthropometry and Anemia for Children
5.	Prevalence of wasted children under five years of age	Module P: Anthropometry and Anemia for Children
6.	Prevalence of underweight women	Module O: Anthropometry and Anemia for Women
7.	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEIA) Household Application (Module F: Land and Agriculture, Module G: Livestock, Module H: Business and Entrepreneurship); and Individual Application (Module K).
8.	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger	Module J: Household Hunger Scale
9.	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	Module N: Children's Minimum Acceptable Diet
10.	Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age	Module L: Women's Dietary Diversity
11.	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age	Module M: Exclusive Breastfeeding
12.	Prevalence of anemia among children 6-59 months	Module P: Anthropometry and Anemia for Children
13.	Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age	Module O: Anthropometry and Anemia for Women

- ❑ The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEIA) - pilot results may lead to adjustments to the index, questions removed.
- ❑ The Consumption Expenditure Module calculates the prevalence of poverty and per capita income (as proxied by expenditures), and derived from the World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) instruments.
- ❑ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) in Module calculates prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger and developed by the USAID-funded Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance II Project (FANTA-2/FHI 360). Validated for cross-cultural equivalence.
- ❑ The Women's Dietary Diversity, Exclusive Breastfeeding, Minimum Adequate Diet, Women and Child Anthropometry and Anemia Modules are derived from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) questionnaire and World Health Organization guidelines.



- *Developed in partnership between USAID, IFPRI and Oxford University*

WEAI made up of five domains:

1. Women's role in household decision-making related to agricultural production
2. Women's access to productive capital
3. Income and Expenditures
4. Women's individual leadership and influence in the community
5. Women's and men's labor time allocations

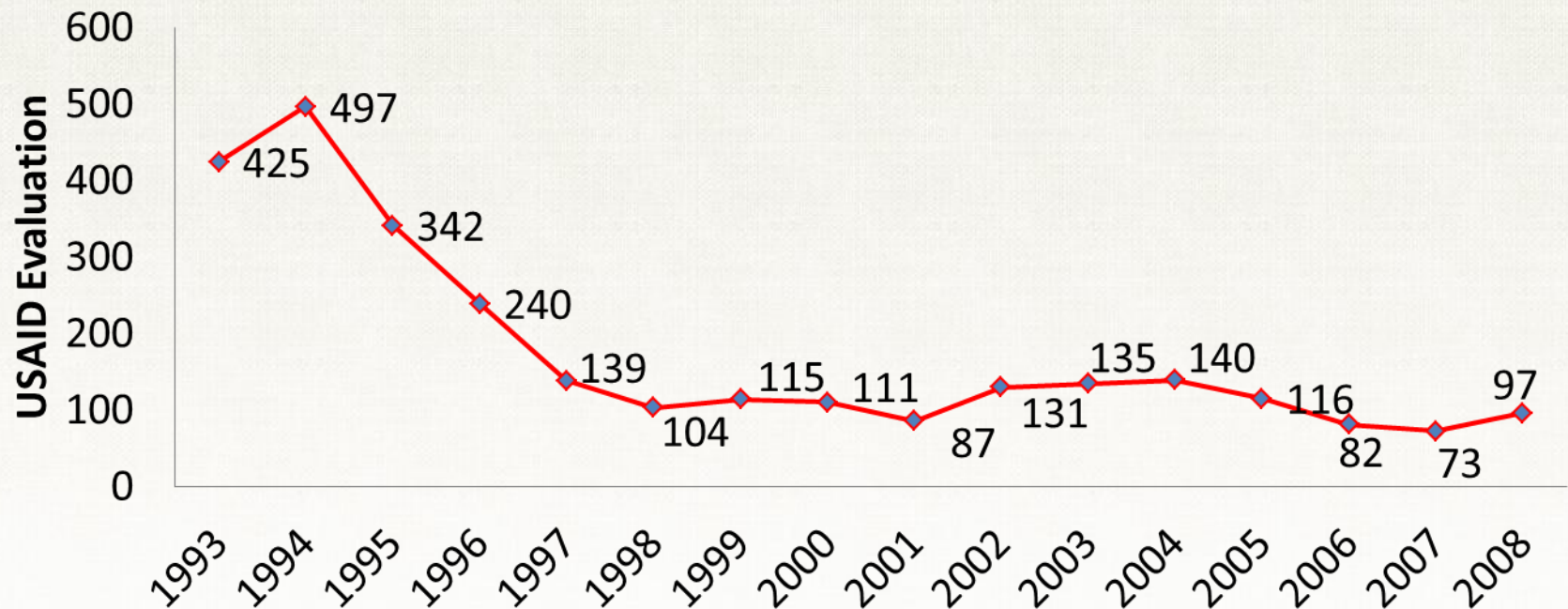
Women's Empowerment
in Agriculture Index

PILOTs completed in
Bangladesh, Uganda,
Guatemala. Data being
cleaned and analyzed.



New USAID Evaluation Policy intended to reverse trend!

Trend in Number of Evaluations Submitted to USAID's Development Experience Clearinghouse





Tools to support application of the RF strategy:

Evaluation and Learning

- FTF requests missions to integrate performance and impact evaluations into new FTF investments -- opportunities for learning and documenting AID effectiveness;
- **Renewed commitment to monitoring and evaluating AND learning!**
- Learning agenda in development

1. FTF committed to support 2 types of rigorous evaluations: **performance and impact evaluations**;
2. Evaluation teams external to USAID and the partner implementing for **objectivity**
3. Evaluation, whether performance or impact, needs to be **considered during strategic planning and project design**
4. It take **time/resources/skills/tremendous coordination** between evaluator and implementing entity
5. What questions is **FTF best positioned** to answer with rigorous impact evaluations?



1. Improved Agricultural Productivity
2. Improved Research and Development
3. Expanded Markets and Increased Investment
4. Improved Nutrition and Dietary Diversity
5. Improved Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
6. Improved Resilience of Vulnerable Populations

Six Learning Agenda Themes

1. Themes lifted from **causal linkages** assumed in FTF results Framework
2. Learning Agenda - set of key questions for which **FTF seeks to generate evidence, findings, and answers**;
3. Evidence to answer questions to come primarily through **impact evaluations**, -- performance monitoring and performance evaluation as well;
4. FTF developing Knowledge Management System – SOTAs, Global Learning Exchanges – to **publically share findings** with development stakeholders;
5. FTF seeks innovative approaches to **sharing and application** of findings to improve USG's aid effectiveness in food security investments.



Closing thoughts:

- 1. Coordinate demand for data:*
 - Use local systems/capacities – develop local systems/capacities*
- 2. Define common indicators*
 - Start with minimum set and build from there*
- 3. Make “space”/resources available for ex ante economic analysis to inform investment decisions*
- 4. Support local statistical capacity building!*
- 5. Create joint platforms to share performance, learning and inform future investments!*

Thanks!

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